

MAIL SUPPLEMENT TO THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1891.

ANTI-FOREIGN FEELING IN CENTRAL CHINA.

(29th May.)

The disturbance at Yangchow, followed by
ts at Wubu, the threatened outbreak at
ankin, and the appearance of anti-foreign
cards at Nanking would at first blush
pear to indicate a strong wave of fresh
ti-foreign feeling in Central China. The
events of an attack on the French Conces-
n at Shanghai, which only seems to have
been averted by the energetic action of the
local, would naturally lend corroboration
such an idea. The latter display of feel-
ing, however, was due to local circumstances,
the unfortunate death of a native after an
encounter with a French policeman, against
whom nothing could be proved, and the
subsequent acquittal of the officer. The out-
breaks and ebullitions of feeling in the Yang-
tze ports were, moreover, all directed against
the missionaries. The usual extravagant
and ridiculous stories of the kidnapping and
slaying of innocent children by the mission-
aries were invented and scattered broadcast,
serving only too well at Wuhu their incen-
tive purpose. It is noticeable, however,
that in no instance was any personal violence
done; the leaders of the movement seemed
to be bent only on destruction of property, the
bank and file of the mob covetous chiefly of
it. Our Shanghai morning contemporary
of opinion that the riot at Wuhu and the
other demonstrations were promoted by the
secret Societies, of which the Kolao Hui is the
most important. The whole of the Yangtze
valley from Hankow to Chinkiang is alleged
to be seething with excitement. The *Daily
News*, in commenting on the subject, goes on
to say:—"It was stated some time ago that
the death of the Viceroy Tseno was to
be the signal for a succession of out-
breaks at the river ports. The plot-
ters were willing, in consideration of
his popularity with all ranks and
classes of Chinese, the magic of his
name, and his services to the country, to
keep quiet during his lifetime; and he was
here at Nanking, the very centre of the
disaffection which exists all over North
China, and especially in the Yangtze
valley. The Chinese army, and the troops
at Nanking especially, are, we are told,
full of sedition, and the secret societies
number many officials and more expectant
officials on their rolls, some being in high
and responsible positions. It has been
noticed, of course, that the mob at Wuhu
were led by well-dressed men provided
with flags, who took no part in the actual
destruction of property, but confined them-
selves to directing the attack. These are
not the men who believe that the French
Fathers make medicine of children's eyes,
or that Chinese Catholic nuns can make
children deaf and dumb by patting their
heads, though it suits them very well to
make use of these stories to excite the
ignorant persons of whom the Viceroy
talks in his telegram to the German Con-
sul-General" at Shanghai. The mob are
simply the tools of these men. It is always
possible in every country to find a num-
ber of lawless characters and rowdies ready
to join in any demonstration against law and
order.

Dealing with the ports more imme-
diately, we find that at Canton the revenue was Tls.
as compared with Tls. 513,054 in
quarter of 1890 and Tls. 494,182 in
last year and Tls. 15,448 as against Tls.
duty was Tls. 55,771 as against Tls.
in 1890 and Tls. 44,292 in 1889, opium
duty Tls. 145,901 as against Tls. 138,181
1890 and Tls. 107,172 in 1889; opium
Tls. 95,759 as against Tls. 84,800 in
and Tls. 88,243 in 1889, opium le-
aving a corresponding increase; and
dues rose from Tls. 2,791 in 1889 to
3,976 in 1890 to Tls. 5,298 in
noticeable feature is that transit
amounted to Tls. 4,408 as against a
nominal sum of Tls. 3 in the cor-
responding quarter of last year and nothing
previous year. In the October-
quarter of 1890 the amount collected
in this head was Tls. 3,339 and in
September quarter Tls. 418. It would
therefore, that the transit pass
making good its footing at Canton
that its advantages are becoming
appreciated by traders. Turning to
the imports, we find that the
opium of all kinds during the qu-
arter of 1890 was 3,194 piculs as against 2,833 piculs
corresponding quarter of 1890 and 3,194
piculs in 1889. Of cotton goods, we
imported 24,051 pieces, as against
18,900 and 14,898 in 1889. Wool
sum up to 3,789 pieces as against
3,125 in 1889. In metals there
a decrease as compared with last
an increase as compared with
figures being 13,598 piculs
13,805 piculs in 1890, and 11,200
in 1889. The chief item under
of metals is lead, which was in
the amount of 11,943 piculs in
last quarter as against 15,100 piculs
corresponding quarter of last year and
11,200 piculs in 1889. Amongst the su-
bstances we notice an increase in the import of
flour, the quantity for the quarter
being 29,779 piculs as against
26,837 piculs last year and 18,837
in 1889. Matches show a large
84,654 gross having been im-
against 59,102 gross in the cor-
responding quarter of last year and 43,573 gross
The Kowloon returns, however, show
a decrease in this item, so that the
Canton would seem to be due to a
route rather than to an increase in
importation. The principal contributor to
increased revenue from export duty
of which 3,765 piculs were shipped
4,669 piculs and 2,074 piculs in
the corresponding quarters of the two
years.

At the Kowloon station the total
collected was Tls. 183,937, as against
131,373 in the corresponding quarter
and Tls. 141,144 in 1889, but the
attributable, not to an expansion
but to the objectionable thing for
which the Kowloon is the chief

1889 being Tls. 70,287, 1890 Tls. 71,663, and 1891 Tls. 62,204. The principal decline was in import duty, which amounted to Tls. 24,888 in the quarter under notice, as against Tls. 32,827 last year. There is no reason to suppose, however, that the decline will not be more than made up for during the remainder of the year.

AN INFRINGEMENT OF TREATY RIGHTS.

The glaring infringement of Treaty rights by the late Governor of Formosa exposed in a correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News*, a letter published in yesterday's issue, ought not to escape the notice of Sir JOHN WALSHAM. Indeed, there can be little doubt that forcible representations on the subject will be laid before him by the Douglas Steamship Company, Limited, the parties most affected by this most inequitable act. As stated by the correspondent in question the steamer of the semi-official native Company known as the Formosa Trading Corporation are to be enabled to compete successfully with the foreign Company by the following unfair means. The Lekin Office has been directed to pass, free of Lekin, export goods intended for shipment by the steamers of the native Company. The result of such an exemption must be to drive shippers to give cargo to the favoured vessels. This is unquestionably a violation of the spirit of all the Treaties and a direct infringement of the stipulations of some of them. In Article XV. of the American Treaty of 1844, it is expressly provided that citizens of the United States "shall not be subject to any new limitation" "nor impeded in their business by more "polies" or other injurious restrictions. The French Treaty of 1858 contains likewise a very explicit declaration on this point, Article XIV. providing that "no privileged commercial society shall henceforth be established in China, and the same shall apply to any organised coalition "having for its end the exercise of a monopoly of trade." Yet here we find the Governor of Formosa, emboldened no doubt by the absolute indifference exhibited by the British Minister to the complaints of British subjects of wrongs suffered by them, venturing openly to erect a monopoly the immediate object of which is to injuriously restrict foreign trade. Unfortunately the Douglas Steamship Company Sir JOHN WALSHAM still lingers at Peking, and a chance of their obtaining the abolition of this monopoly is faint until his successor arrives. An attempt should be made, however, to compel the Minister to take action, failing which direct application to the Foreign Office should be made. It is lamentable to think that at such a juncture, when British interests are suffering from the illegal acts of an unscrupulous mandarin, appeal to the natural and duly constituted protector of those interests should have to be regarded as a useless formality, how useless the correspondence published in another column in reference to a complaint by Messrs. T. & Co., of Amoy, only too clearly shows.

FLOWER SELLERS AND STREET OBSTRUCTION.

and gaze upon the same scene to-day is not merely a wonderful, but an absolutely startling thing. These splendid buildings, public and private, these well-made roads, these massive tanks, this aqueduct bridging a huge ravine, a very triumph of engineering skill, stand out not unworthy of the best days of ancient Roma. These beautiful gardens massed with groups of choicest flowers and hedged with *stophanotis*; and even the quiet resting place of the dead, "the Happy Valley—loveliest garden of all;—our noble Hospitals, not less remarkable for their excellent management than for their structural grandeur—all fill with amazement a thoughtful mind. And perhaps even these must stand second in point of interest to that sight which meets us as we turn from the land and gaze upon the sea. When and where shall we find anything to compare with that? To those who have long lived and toiled under a tropical sun, or rejoiced in the lovely winter season, the spectacle may not appear so striking or magnificent, yet it seems as though so vast and varied a panorama of ocean life could not fail to strike even these with a sense of admiration ever new. To the new-comer, the Harbour of Hongkong must present a spectacle to which it is absolutely impossible to do justice in words. The vast assemblage of shipping of all kinds, whether of the stately steamers or sailing vessels; of vessels of war of many nationalities; together with the clouds of native craft that throng this huge harbour, speak with no uncertain voice, and tell of the greatness of this Colony. Great now, and in the future how much greater, who can tell! Hongkong, like some modern Salamis, faces the mainland; and in the broad waters of her Harbour, who shall say what mighty deeds hereafter shall be enacted, or what heroism time shall unfold! The wave of civilisation has swept round with irresistible force even hereto the Far East, and in the order of time this side of the world must have its day, and leave a striking record of its history. And well, now, may we turn our thoughts to those who during this space of fifty years have brought (under God's blessing) all this to pass. There must be some present here to-day who can say in the words of Virgil—
"Quoniam pars magna fui"—"In which I played a mighty part." All honour to those present. All honour to those absent. All honour to those who have gone to their well-earned rest! They seem to me to have come out here with this purpose in their hearts, viz.: to bring to bear their knowledge of the needs of civilisation derived from home life, and to better that knowledge by several degrees in practice here, untrammelled by precedent of old. But there is a further consideration. Hongkong cannot but owe its greatness in the first instance to those stern brave hearts who made her their own, for their Sovereign—our gallant forces, by land and sea—struggling onwards under the deadly influence of fever and a tropical sun. Next, to that not less gallant band of men who came out to organise all things civil, counting as of small worth their time, exile from home, health, when set beside their duty to their Gracious Queen. Next, to those brave and worthy sons of the United Kingdom who brought with them the spirit of adventure and commercial enterprise, which is the very strength and backbone of our Empire. And upon this must have followed at least two furthering causes of success, (1.) Just and equal laws for all, (2.) Commercial integrity. There are, we know, exceptions to every rule. But, in the main, these two conditions must have been observed or Hongkong could never have been what it is. And looking earnestly further still far above and beyond all this, we may well remember, and especially on this day, under whose gracious auspices these Ministers, these officers, have been sent and are still sent and entrusted with the organisation and administration of this Colony. And in so doing we shall surely strike the key-note of the whole position. A good master makes good servants—a good

In this work, and can be complimented on his
tions. Next to the smoking room we
a spacious and well appointed billiard room,
which for convenience both for players and
spectators is ahead of any other in the colony.
The other end of the vestibule is the dining
room. In this room the same luxury is displayed
which characterises the fitting of the building
everywhere, and noble side boards and mirrors
stand one on all sides. The dining room is
able of seating 300 persons. There are also
a smaller room for private parties and a
fitted comfortable grill room. Passing from
the dining room we come to the pantry and crockery and
utensil room. These of themselves are a sight
worth seeing. The row upon row of plates,
sauers, &c., appear to be sufficient to provide
an army, while a wall covered with electro-
plated dish covers makes the place look like an
army treasury. In the pantry is an immense ice chest
able of holding three tons of ice and so fitted
a cold current of air is continually circulating.
The kitchen has been treated as lavishly as
the rest of the house. There is a cooking range
capable of cooking for five hundred persons,
driven by steam, which is probably unrivalled
in the world. There is also a smaller cooking
range capable of cooking for 300 persons,
large roasting fires, jack and bastonier,
marie, vegetable cooker, in which the
vegetables are cooked by steam, not by
water, a special range for Oriental cookery,
a large table, with a heating apparatus under-
neath for keeping the joints hot, a bread cutting
machine to prevent the bread being handled by
boys, and last but by no means least a
large grill, a counterpart of the one at
Gaiety. The whole of the water used
is filtered outside, so that when the
water is turned the water comes in ready
filtered; thus the cooks are bound to use
filtered water. Even the water that comes
from the vegetable washer is filtered. The walls
of the kitchen are white-tiled, and the arrangements
in every way so perfect that it should no
longer be the rule that a visit to the kitchen
leaves away a desire for the dining room. The
kitchen is fitted in every part with lavatories, a
large one with a barber's shop being situated at
the extreme end of the building with plentiful
supplies of hot and cold water. The bed rooms
are comfortable, airy, and well-furnished, while
the fact that every bed room has its own
bath room immediately opposite is a feature that
those who have lived much in hotels in the East
will not be slow to appreciate. The hotel con-
tains fifty bed rooms, some of which have com-
fortably furnished private sitting rooms adjoining.
Each bed room has a verandah of about twice
the depth of those usually met with. Fire
escapes are placed on every floor, and
each verandah is supplied with that useful
article, a fire escape. The advantages of
such an arrangement in a hotel cannot
be over-estimated. The grounds have already
been alluded to, but it may be added that there
is a wide promenade sixty feet wide running round
the building, another promenade on a plateau
of nearly an acre in extent, and three tennis courts,
one of grass and one of chunam. Finally, it may
be repeated that nothing that comfort could
desire and money purchase appears to be want-
ing in this establishment. The hotel will be
under the management of Mr. Fisherwood, in
whose capable hands it should become the success
it deserves to be.

Messrs. Danby, Leigh and Oranges were the
architects, and the design and finish of the
splendid building reflect the highest credit on
the firm.

SUPREME COURT.

1st June.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR JAMES RUSSELL,
CHIEF JUSTICE.

IN RE S. RUSTOMJEE.

In this case the bankrupt came up for his final examination.

Mr. Reece appeared for the bankrupt. Mr. Master appeared for Messrs. Toog and Gubbay and for Mr. R. A. Gubbay, and Mr. Hastings (of Messrs. Wotton and Deacon's) appeared on behalf of Mr. McCulloch.

The Official Assignee said that Mr. Silva, who had been appointed to assist the bankrupt to take up his accounts, had filed his report. In this report he stated that with very few exceptions the bankrupt had in all transactions acted as principal and not as a broker inasmuch as he had paid brokerage in all his operations. On the 30th September, 1882, which was the date from which Mr. Silva had commenced his work, he found that the bankrupt had at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank an overdraft of \$45,600, against which the Bank held securities to the value of \$66,300. His liabilities now were \$98,560 and his assets \$1,074.

In reply to his Lordship Mr. Master said that Messrs. Toog and Gubbay had proved for \$22,362. Mr. Gubbay alone for \$11,300. Mr. Hastings said Mr. McCulloch's claim was \$645.

Mr. Reece said as far as Messrs. Toog and Gubbay were concerned he must point out that they had no *locus standi* in the case. They were brokers and they had proved in respect to contracts between the bankrupt and their principals. The principals were the only persons who could prove in this case. These contracts were not made between Mr. Rustomjee and Messrs. Toog and Gubbay as principals, and therefore they could not sue. In the case of Joseph and Fredericks v. Rustomjee it was decided that brokers could not sue.

Mr. Hastings—It was not decided.

Mr. Reece—Well, perhaps, it is hardly right to say it was decided, but the case was withdrawn because it was found brokers could not sue.

His Lordship said a case that was withdrawn was not binding on any one. He wanted some authority to show that if a broker became responsible for a settlement that he was not entitled to sue.

Mr. Reece cited the cases of Fairley v. Fenton, (Law Reports, 5 Exchequer, 169) and Sharman v. Brandt (Law Reports, 6 Queen's Bench, 720) which laid down that when a broker signed on behalf of an undisclosed principal he could not sue. In the second case cited the broker purported to sign for an undisclosed principal, the undisclosed principal being himself, and it was held that no contract was made and the broker could not sue. In respect to these contracts Messrs. Toog and Gubbay had signed for undisclosed principals and had no right to prove the debt whatever.

His Lordship—What about Mr. Gubbay's separate debt claim?

Mr. Reece—He proves as regards contracts made by him as a broker and they therefore cannot stand.

His Lordship—And with regard to Mr. McCulloch?

Mr. Reece—There is no dispute, I believe, as to that debt. There is no dispute, I think, as to the other. Our only contention is that the principals must prove.

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ROUND THE WORLD IN FIFTY-FIVE DAYS.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN'S ATTEMPT TO BREAK HIS PREVIOUS RECORD.

The flower sellers, whose modest industry has hitherto formed an agreeable feature in the street life of Hongkong in the neighbourhood of the Club, have been "moved on," or, to be more correct, "moved off." Flowers are no doubt still obtainable by those who care to go to the trouble of looking for them, but button-holes and bouquets are no longer tendered to passers-by in the street. Considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the new departure. The customers of the disestablished flower sellers, probably many others who have not been in the habit of buying flowers themselves, will with regret the pleasant sight of the nests of gayas spread out on the sidewalk. The reason alleged for their removal is, we understand, that they caused an obstruction. As the sidewalk at this point is seldom used the obstruction could not be a matter of any serious consequence, ought to have weighed lightly against the pleasure and convenience of the old arrangement. If the campaign against obstruction is to be carried to this length it will be necessary to remove the Chinese punkah coolies who pull from the sidewalk. As regards obstruction it will do to have one law for an influential institution like the Club and another for flower sellers, insignificant as the internal or influence of the latter may be. If real inconvenience were caused by the flower sellers becoming too numerous and spreading too far up the hill it would be easy to specify limits within which they would be tolerated but beyond which they would be treated as obtrusives; or they might be allowed to sell bouquets but not make them up in the street. It is a case in which we think a moderate amount of toleration should be shown, rather than sweep away entirely such an industry which is a needlessly ruthless and cruel act on the part of the Government.

THE ACTING COLONIAL CHAPLAIN ON HONGKONG AND ITS PROGRESS.

The following sermon was preached by Rev. H. E. Taverner, Acting Colonial Chaplain, at St. John's Cathedral on the 24th May, Queen's Birthday:—

ISAIAH LIV. 10.—For the Mountains shall part, and the Hills be removed; but my ness shall not depart from thee, neither the Covenant of my peace be removed, the Lord that hath mercy on thee.

Only fifty years ago! One utters the mation in amazement of soul. Only fifty years, the Island on which we now are rose in all its lime majesty of outline, and its solid granite from out this blue sea of almost matchless beauty. Then, as now, the not less majestic man confronted it; now smilingly, now frowning as the bright sun glared across the face, the mountain steeps, or the black clouds of the hurricane came sweeping by. And for how thousands of years had this been so? We do not. But if we could have thus gazed upon "Island of Sweet Waters" fifty years ago, resting fast fixed upon what might seem its foundations, surely we should above all have been impressed by its solitude, its desolation. It may be that then as now some few square-shaped native burying places of the dead upward from the huge slopes like great faces into the illimitable sky. Doubtless was heard the unceasing sound of the crow, very weariness to the soul. Then, as now, the solitary eagle swooped round the mountain to find its home amid the vast purple heights scattered there. Then, as now, when duation was heard the plaintive note of the "wail bird through the awful stillness of night."

"but, my kindness shall not depart from
"neither shall the covenant of my peace
"depart with thee; and that hath many an-

THE MOUNT AUSTIN HOTEL

The Mount Austin Hotel opened to the public on the 1st inst. To say that this new hotel is a rival in the Easthardly adequately describes it. It would be difficult to find, probably, a hotel in any part of the world which can compare with it in magnificence of building. In situation and construction it has innumerable advantages. The latest improvements are to be found in every part of the structure. Care has been given to those responsible for its fitting up, and they seem to have availed themselves freely of it. In this it is to say that no expense has been spared is a phrase which is fully justified.

Situated 1,500 feet above the sea level, the hotel presents a striking appearance. The grounds which surround it on all sides have been tastefully laid out in tennis courts, shrubberies, promenades, &c. The grand hall and staircase, with stained glass windows, are worthy of note. Both this staircase and those throughout the building are carpeted with rich velvet carpet. Passing to the right we come into the drawing room, handsomely, one might say, luxuriously furnished. It may be mentioned here that nearly the whole of the furniture, and, we believe, the whole of the fittings, have been supplied by Lane, Crawford & Co., and this old firm has well sustained its reputation for the good and reliable work. The drawing room and all the rooms on the ground floor have been tastefully coloured and decorated. The drawing room and dining room especially deserve notice for the taste that has been displayed in the arrangement of the furniture.

Left hurried back to the Empress of India and catch the *Thiennes* at Hongkong.

same time asking the C. P. Agents to Hongkong to detain the steamer hour. This I hoped would make of catching the steamer at Hongkong you know, despite the steamer not leaving four hours after her usual time I arrived too late and I am now trying to find the way of going forward. I hope that I catch the Moyune. I asked Messrs. Carlill & Co. to wire me down when she had received the following to-day. Citizen Geo. Francis Train, who is a passenger on board the *Express of India*, that sailed at noon to-day." After a pause Train added, " Dodwell must take me than a millionaire. Would not this save Moyune sailed noon to-day, notify Train to this. Train next produced a slip of the lines anent the grounding of the Moyune." Fast in' Mud. Waiting all night to watch Moyune In yellow light of Woosung moon Made anxious watching more intense. Tag-boats and pilots hunting to, Agents and owners waiting news, Rebels on Yangtze cutting wires, Wild threats to light Shanghai church My wire-grams would not news enthuse I gave up midnight launch to town, Accepting Roberts' courtesy, To watch the Moyunes coming down For tea ship Home race over sea. The Harbour Master did his best And Custom House chief (Morton) too, With all of them a welcome guest, To try and push round world race through When news arrived like cannon thud, Moyune was fast aground on mud. *Express of India* still holds fort To bring me first of all in port.

domain when the Empire of Abyssinia
bland of 1892 P.M.

A. & S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

Up till May, as you see, I paid heavy. After that I should have paid but the extraordinary rise in Sugars upset all my calculations. I paid the losses by the result of other transactions. On the 1st July, 1839, I was insolvent.

Mr. Master—You then owed about £120,000.

Witness—No, the loss afterwards turned to be that, but it was only known in September. At that time, the market had not depreciated that extent.

Mr. Master—How did you stand at the beginning of July? Did you not at that time enter into fresh transactions?

PISSEE & LIMA
PERFUMERY FACTORS
from every flower that breathes a fragrance

SWEET SCENTS
LOXOTIS OPOONAX
FRANGIPANI PHISMID

May be obtained of any Chemist or Perfumer,
2, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

Beware of spurious imitations.

No. 10,466 五六百四百四一第一

七十二月四日七日光

HONGKONG WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1891.

三月三日

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE
Communications, Notices, Advertisements, Subscriptions, Binding, &c. should be addressed to "The Manager," only, and special business matters to "The Manager." Advertisers and Subscribers which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until otherwise commanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Press* should be sent back to the *Press* on the day of publication.

After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address *Press*. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ZETLAND LODGE, NO. 525.

AN EMERGENCY MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in the FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on FRIDAY next, the 5th inst., at 5 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1891.

NOTICE TO MARINERS,
No. 14 Signal.

CHINA SEA.

SHANGHAI DISTRICT.

SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO THE YANGTZE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a six-foot CONICAL BUOY, painted green, and bearing the word WRECK with the numeral 3 above it in white, has been set up about 150 yards to the north-eastward of the rock of Tung Boat Ferry, which lies south of the Island Surveying Beacon bearing N. 12° E.

Fangsha Lightship. S. 65 E.

The highest part of the rock is covered about 9 feet by Low Water Springs, and the sounding by means of the tide, are the best for Convicting. The abilities of God to alight after Six years' absence has gradually wiped out the rock.

Why dwell on the rock, which is covered by a few inches of water, exhibited by those that have not seen it?—

It is possible, after contemplation, to follow the line of the rock, which is about 100 feet long, and so on.

It is always difficult to get out the boat, but the difficulty is less when the rock is dry.

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It is always difficult to get out the boat, but the difficulty

TO BE LET.

TO LET.
TOGETHER OR SUBDIVIDED, FROM 1ST.
JUNE NEXT.
HOUSE No. 5, CHANCERY LANE, with 10
Rooms and Bath Rooms. Two separate
entrances.
Apply to
J. M. V. DE FIGUEIREDO.
No. 5, Caine Road.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1891. [1118]

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 25, CAINE ROAD, the whole
by flats, or single rooms.
Also
STORE, No. 2, PEDDER STREET. Suitable
for Office.
Apply to

A. HAHN,
No. 2, Pedder St.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [1218]

TO LET.
FROM THE 1ST JULY.
FIVE ROOMS on the Upper Floor of the
ICE COMPANY'S PREMISES in ICE-HOUSE
Lane.

ALSO NOW VACANT.
3 LARGE ROOMS on the First Floor,
and 1 GODOWN on the Ground Floor.
Apply to the Manager of the Dock or
JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1891. [1094]

TO BE LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A LARGE, DRY, AND SPACIOUS GO-
DOWN, DRY, EAST, WANCHAI.
Apply to
N. M. MODY & CO.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1891. [1164]

TO LET.
NO. 2, WOODLANDS TERRACE.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1891. [1231]

TO LET.
BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.
R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with
Gas laid on, to be Let, Furnished or Un-
furnished.

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [1189]

TO BE LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

N. O. 8, MOSQUE STREET. Gas and
Water laid on.
Apply to
F. S. DE SOUZA,
2, Redhills Terrace.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1891. [1135]

TO LET.
DESIRABLE OFFICE on FIRST or
SECOND FLOOR, and GODOWNS.
No. 13, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to
STOLTERFORT & HIRST.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1891. [1276]

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

OFFICES above Messrs. DOUGLAS L'APRAK
& CO.'s Premises.
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1890. [163]

TO LET.
FROM 15TH MAY.

THE FIRST and GROUND FLOOR of
No. 10, PRAYA EAST, hitherto occupied
by the German Consulate.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1891. [145]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILD-
ING COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO LET.
KNUTSFORD TERRACE.

KOWLOON.

HOUSES with 5 Rooms, including Bath-
rooms, Tennis Courts. Good view and
healthy situation. Rent and Taxes \$32 a
month.

Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 25th March, 1891. [178]

TO LET.

PART of HOUSE at EAST POINT, with
Bath-Room attached.

Apply to
MORE & SEIMUND.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1891. [1210]

TO LET.
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

CHAMPAGNE, Qts. \$20 & Pts. \$21.
DUMOS & DE GERON & CO.'S
BORDEAUX CLARETS.

WHITE WINES.

CHAU LIEOWONG, at \$2 per Case of 1 doz.
CHAU MARGAUX, at \$28 per Case of 1 doz.
BAUTIER'S "BARLEY BREW."
(Celebrated 7 years Old WHISKY,
at \$35 per Case of 1 doz.)

GIIB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1890. [126]

FOR SALE.

J.ULES M. MUMM & CO.'s
CHAMPAGNE, Qts. \$20 & Pts. \$21.
DUMOS & DE GERON & CO.'S
BORDEAUX CLARETS.

WHITE WINES.

CHAU LIEOWONG, at \$2 per Case of 1 doz.
CHAU MARGAUX, at \$28 per Case of 1 doz.

BAUTIER'S "BARLEY BREW."
(Celebrated 7 years Old WHISKY,
at \$35 per Case of 1 doz.)

GIIB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1890. [126]

TO LET.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE,"
BEIDESIECK Co.,

MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. " " (Gold Seal) (dry).
DRY Do. " " (extremely dry).

UARLOWITZ & CO.,
Sales Agents for
HEIDRECK Co., RAYNS,
For Hongkong, China, and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1890. [1516]

FOR SALE.

A LLISOPP'S ALE and ALLISOPP'S
STOUT in CASKS of 8 doz. Pints and
4 doz. Quarts.

Apply to
NORTON & CO.,
Queen's Road.

FOR SALE.

C H A S. E. E D D I S T E C K ' S
CHAMPAGNE, 1884 WHITE SEAL.
\$225. per case of 12 dozen quarts.
\$225. per case of 2 dozen pints.

PAUL BENOIST & CO.'S
CLARET, GRAND VIN LIEVILLE,
\$25. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CLARET, CHATEAU LABOIS,
\$13. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PONTET CANET,
\$9.50. per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARQUIX,
\$7.50. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
\$3.50. per case of 2 dozen pints.

LORMONT,
\$5. per case of 1 dozen quarts.
JOHN V. ALKER & SONS'
OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,
\$5. per case of 1 dozen pints.

CUTLER PALMIE & CO.'S
WINES AND SPIRITS.
SIEGMESSEN & CO.,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1891. [125]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

GODOWN No. 476, in MATHESON STREET,
WANCHAI.

Apply to
EDWARD SCHELLHASS & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1890. [156]

TO LET.

POSSESSION 1st JUNE, 1891.

DE SIRISI, Five ROOMED RESIDENCE,
STOWFORD, Bonham Road.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1890. [157]

TO LET.

TOP FLOOR of CITY CLUB (late Ma-
sonic Club, Ltd.). Two Large, well lit
Rooms, suitable for Office or Dwelling Room;
Moderate Rent.

Apply to
THE SECRETARY,
City Club.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1891. [1740]

TO LET.

CRAIGELLACHIE, 8, Bonham Road.

Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 21st August, 1890. [151]

TO BE LET.

A exceedingly comfortable and cool Six-
Roomed HOUSE.

Apply to
The Secretary,
HUMPHREY'S ESTATE AND
FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [1865]

KOWLOON-KIMBERLEY VILLAS.

TO LET.

TWO BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED
HOUSES near the OBSERVATORY. Rent
moderate.

WEST END TERRACE (CAVE ROAD),
The FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES.

Apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION
Hongkong, 9th May, 1891. [1165]

TO LET

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

A LARGUE, DRY, AND SPACIOUS GO-
DOWN, DRY, EAST, WANCHAI.
Apply to
N. M. MODY & CO.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1891. [1164]

TO LET.

N. O. 2, WOODLANDS TERRACE.
Apply to
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1891. [1231]

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.
R. B. LOT No. 59.

TO LET.

THE CHINESE AND MANILA STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamship

TO LET.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Company's Steamship

TO LET.

THE BELGIAN & CHINESE
COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP
"YUEN FAT HONG."
Agents

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE CHINESE AND MANILA INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [1383]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

THE CHINESE AND MANILA INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [1383]

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Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [1383]

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THE CHINESE AND MANILA INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [1383]

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THE CHINESE AND MANILA INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [1383]

TO LET.

TO BE LET.

TO LET.
TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY, FROM 1st
JUNE NEXT.

HOUSE No. 5, CHANCERY LANE, with 10
Rooms and Bath Rooms. Two separate
entrances. Apply to J. M. V. DE FIGUEIREDO,
No. 5, Castle Road. Hongkong, 4th May, 1891. [1118]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 25, CAINE ROAD, the whole
by flats, or single rooms. Also
STORE, No. 2, PEDDER STREET. Suitable
for Office. Apply to

A. HAHN,
No. 2, Pedder St.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [1218]

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 25, CAINE ROAD, the whole
by flats, or single rooms. Also
STORE, No. 2, PEDDER STREET. Suitable
for Office. Apply to

A. HAHN,
No. 2, Pedder St.
Hongkong, 21st May, 1891. [1218]

TO LET.

HOUSES near the OBSERVATORY, Rent
moderate. WEST END TERRACE (CAINE ROAD).
Two FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES. Apply to

SPANISH PROCURATION,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1891. [1185]

TO LET

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
ALARGE, DRY, and SPACIOUS GO-
DOWN, PRAYA EAST, WANCHAI.
Apply to N. MODY & Co.,
Hongkong, 2nd May, 1891. [1164]

TO LET.

No. 2, WOODLANDS TERRACE.
Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1891. [1231]

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.
R. B. LOT No. 59.

HIS DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with
Gas laid on, to be Let. Furnished or
unfurnished. Apply to

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1891. [1190]

TO BE LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
No. 8, MOSQUE STREET. Gas and
Water laid on. Apply to

FERD. & SOUZA,
No. 1, WOODLAND TERRACE.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1891. [1185]

TO LET.

DESIRABLE OFFICE on FLOOR of
SE ON FLOOR, and GODOWNS,
No. 13, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Apply to

STÖTERFOHT & HURST,
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1891. [1276]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
OFFICES above Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIRIE
& Co.'s Promises. Apply to

HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1890. [183]

TO LET.

FROM 15th MAY.
THIS FIRST and GROUND FLOOR of
No. 10, PRAYA EAST, hitherto occupied
by the German Consulate. Apply to

MEYER & Co.,
Hongkong, 20th May, 1891. [1117]

TO BE LET.

ROSE VILLAS WEST, BONHAM and RO-
BINSON ROADS, Furnished, with Tennis
A. GODOWN at WEST POINT.
"BISNÉE VILLA," POKLUM.
Apply to

SHARP & Co.,
Telegraph House.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [146]

TO SALE.

FOR SALE.
JULES MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE, Qts. \$20 & Pts. \$21.
DUBON FRIES & DE GENON & Co.'s
BORDEAUX CHALET, AND
WHITE WINES.

CHAU LEVIGUE, 323 per Case of 1 doz.
CHAU MARGAUX, 323
BAXTER'S "BARLEY BREE."
(\$8.25 per Case of 1 doz.)
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1891. [126]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
THIS FIRST and SECOND FLOORS of
No. 18, PRAYA CENTRAL, splendidly
suited for SHIPPING OFFICES, having a com-
manding view over the entire Harbour.
Apply to THE MANAGER,
CARLWALD & Co., LIMITED,
18, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 16th March, 1891. [167]

TO LET.

POSSESSION 1st APRIL, 1891.
WESTBOURNE VILLA, NORTH
Cheap Rental. Apply to

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1891. [1169]

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
ALLSOOP'S ALE and ALLSOOP'S
"STOUT in CASKS of 8 doz. Pints and
4 doz. Quarts. Apply to

NORTON & CO.,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1891. [1323]

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE,"
HEIDSIECK & Co.,
MONOPOLE, RED SEAL (medium dry),
Do. "soo" (Dark), Do. GOLD FOIL, Do.
Do. (extra dry).

CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Sole Agents for
HEDDINGER & Co., BERLIN,
For Hongkong, China and Japan.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1891. [1518]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
No. 5, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE,
Possession 1st MAY.
Corner House No. 5, UPPER MOSQUE
TERRACE.
The above all have Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to 4a UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE,
Hongkong, 14th April, 1891. [1805]

TO LET.

THE PEAK BUILDING Co., LIMITED,
TO LET.
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
No. 5, UPPER MOSQUE TERRACE,
Possession 1st MAY.

GODOWN No. 270, in MATTHESON STREET,
WANCHAI. Apply to

EDUARD SCHEILHASS & Co.,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1890. [156]

TO LET.

Possession 1st January, 1891.
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. [1357]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
GODOWN No. 270, in MATTHESON STREET,
WANCHAI. Apply to

EDUARD SCHEILHASS & Co.,
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1890. [156]

TO LET.

Possession 1st January, 1891.
G. C. ANDERSON,
13, PRAYA CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. [1357]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
GODOWN No. 270, in MATTHESON STREET,
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Hongkong, 5th February, 1891. [1357]

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